The Bombay Gazette.

337

No. 7,203.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,037 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

	April		May.
Leave Galle	27	Leave Galle	4
„ Carwar	28	„ Nagapatam	7
„ Mangalore	29	„ Madras	10
„ Cannanore	30	„ Coconada	12
„ Calicut	30	„ Visagapatam	13
„ Beypore	1	„ Bimlipatam	13
	May.	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Cochin	1	Arrive Calcutta	16
„ Tuticorin	2		
„ Colombo	3		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

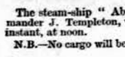
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	23	7
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	9
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas	29	13
„ Linga	16	30		May.	
	May.		„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	20	4	„ Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 19th instant, at noon.

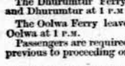
N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermentioned places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, is now on the berth for Liverpool, and offers excellent accommodation for passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy.

The "Californian" is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For passage apply to G. F. FIM & Co.,

Bombay, April, 1869. Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail full, or not full, on or before 10th proximo.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,323 tons register, Walter Hamilton Bisset, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Bombay, 12th April, 1869. Agents of ship "Dilbhur."

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Lahore," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April 1869. Agents of ship.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Venice," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Venice."

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Sovereign," Reed, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats along-side the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Reed will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April 1869. Agents.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MRS. HERN begs to intimate that she has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

MRS. HERN

takes this opportunity of mentioning that in still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS
Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25.
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE Barque "John and Mary," 199 tons, Captain John Geary, with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Victoria Building.

Bombay, 13th April 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay has directed a meeting of the creditors of the above-named Company to be summoned, pursuant to the above Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to certain matters relative to the winding up of the said Company, and that such meeting will be held on Wednesday the twenty-first day of April instant, at three o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messieurs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors to the Liquidator, at which time and place all the creditors of the said Company are requested to attend.—Dated this 13th day of April 1869.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA,
Official Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the "Indian Companies Act, 1866," and of the Eighth Bombay Land Society.

Alexander Brown, Robert Roberts, Vinayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Soondersee Jugonath, and Framjee Nusserwanjee, the Directors of the Society } Petitioners.

The Official Liquidators having proposed that the distribution of the funds of the Society should be made upon the following principle, namely, that a deduction of 12 per cent. being made as contemplated by the twenty-ninth Regulation of the Society from the total amount of subscriptions received during the term of the Society, the account of such deduction should be retained by the Liquidators out of the funds in their hands, and the residue of the last mentioned funds should be divided rateably among the holders of shares held on lives subscribed upon in said Society which have lapsed between its commencement and its closer on Thirty-first of December, 1868, so that on such share as last aforesaid no more than ten thousand rupees in all shall be paid to the holders thereof, and if anything shall remain of said last mentioned residue after paying said shareholders such residue, as well as the amount of said deduction so firstly retained by the Liquidators as aforesaid, after paying thereout the expenses of liquidation, should be applied to or rateable towards the repayment of all subscriptions paid on shares held on lives not lapsed up to the day last aforesaid to the holders of such shares respectively; and after reading the 24th and 29th Regulations of the said Society, and the affidavit of William Gillmour Hall, filed the 5th day of April instant, and after hearing counsel on the part of said Liquidators, it is ordered that the scheme so proposed by the said Liquidators be approved, and the Liquidators be authorised to distribute the said funds in their hands accordingly, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the sitting Judge in Chambers, on Thursday, the 8th day of July, 1869; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of Thursday the 15th of April, 1869, and twice within two weeks from the date hereof, in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Saunachar," and the Jame-Jamshed" Newspapers, and also twice in the London "Times," "Daily News," and "Standard" Newspapers.—Dated this 5th day of April, 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,
On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly), they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES

SOUPS.

Received by Overland Steamer.

TABLE SOUPS.

Dilution with half, or an equivalent to, their bulk of water, reduces the Soups to the usual strength,—

	Soup.		Soup.
Bouilli	„	Ox Cheek	„
Cressi	„	Vegetable	„
Hare	„	Chicken	„
Kidney	„	Green Pea	„
Mutton Broth.		Julienne	„
Oyster	„	Mulligatawny	„
Cabin	„	Ox Tail	„
Giblet	„	Venison	„
Hotch Potch	„	Vermicelli	„
Mock Turtle	„		

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In tins of 1 lb.	...each. 0 14	1 0
Do. do. assorted	...per doz. 10 0	11 0
Grouse and Partridge Soups ...	...each. 1 4	1 8

INVALIDS' SOUPS.

The Company are sole Agents in this Presidency for

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Manufactured by

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY,

The only preparation authorised to be called by the above name by the Inventor, Baron Liebig, whose certificate is on every bottle.

BARON LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

"extractum carnis,"

Contains thirty-two times its weight of the soluble constituents of Meat, free from Fat, Bone, or Tendon.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
In Bottles of 1 and 2 ounces each ...	...per oz. 1 2	1 4
In Jars of ¼, and ½ lb. each ...	...per lb. 14 0	16 0
Do. 1 lb....	... 15 0	16 8

MEAT ESSENCES.

Particular attention is requested to D. Hogarth & Co.'s Celebrated Essence: of Beef and Mutton. They contain the concentrated Juice of the finest Meats, and will make from one and a half to two pints (according to taste) of the most delicious Soup, by the simple addition of water and a little seasoning.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Essence of Chicken, by Gillon and Co., in tins of ½ lb. ... ... each	0 12	0 14
Do. Mutton „ ... ... „	0 12	0 14
Do. Beef, Hogarth and Co.	0 9	0 10
Do. do. ... ... per dozen	6 4	7 4
Do. do. double strength, i. e. for dilution with 6 to 8 parts of water, in tins of ½ lb. each	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do. ... per dozen	9 0	10 0
Chicken Broth, in tins of ½ lb. ... ... each	0 14	1 0
Mutton Broth do.	0 14	1 0

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.

A la Mode	in tins of 1 lb.	...each.	0 14 1 0
Boiled,	„ „	... „	0 14 1 0
Boiled, with Vegetables	„ „	... „	0 14 1 0
Corned,	„ „	... „	0 14 1 0
Ox Cheek,	„ „	... „	0 14 1 0
Ox Cheek and Vegetables	„ „	... „	0 14 1 0
Roast Beef and do.	„ „	... „	0 14 1 0
Assorted	...	...per doz.	9 8 11 0
Rump Steak ...		...each.	1 2 1 6

LAMB.

Stewed with Green Peas, in tins of 1 lb....each. 1 1 1 4

MUTTON.

Boiled,	in tins of 1 lb.	...each.	0 14 1 0
„ and Vegetables,	„ „	... „	0 14 1 0
Haricot,	„ „	... „	1 1 1 4
Irish Stew,	„ „	... „	1 1 1 4
Roast,	„ „	... „	1 1 1 4
Assorted, ...	...	...per doz.	11 0 12 8

VEAL.

Boiled,	in tins of 1 lb.	...each.	1 2 1 6
„ and Vegetables,	„ „	... „	1 2 1 6
Calf's Head and Bacon,	„ „	... „	1 1 1 4
Haricot,	„ „	... „	1 2 1 6
Minced,	„ „	... „	1 2 1 6
Roast,	„ „	... „	1 2 1 6
„ and Vegetables	„ „	... „	1 2 1 6
Stewed	„ „	... „	1 2 1 6

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

The Company are sole Agents for, and Importers of the true German Asparagus, acknowledged by all to be the finest Vegetable of its kind; and the delicious Preserved Vegetables of Disegni et Cie, viz., Artichoke Bottoms, whole and in quarters; Cardons; Carrots in Butter; Lille Mushrooms; Petits Pois; Truffles, &c., &c., each of its kind far superior to English Preserves.

Artichoke Bottoms in tins of 1 lb.	...each.	1 8	1 14
Do. do. in quarters „	„ „	3 0	3 8
Asparagus, finest German „	„ „	1 1	1 4
Beans, French,	„ „	1 4	1 8
Beans, Haricot,	„ „	1 8	1 12
Cardons, Finest,	„ „	1 1	1 4
Celery, fine Crystal,	„ „	0 10	0 12
Carrots, small, in Butter, „	„ „	1 1	1 4
Carrots, small, in Butter, „	„ „	1 1	1 4
Mixed Vegetables (Macedoines), in tins of 1 lb.	...	1 1	1 4
Mushrooms, Real Lille, in tins of ½ lb	...	0 14	1 0
Mushrooms, in Butter, „	...	1 1	1 4
Do. do. in bottles, large	...	1 12	2 0
Mushrooms, Stewed, „	...	1 1	1 4
Onions, Burnt, „	...	1 1	1 4
Peas, plain, English, „	...	0 12	0 14
Peas, plain, French (Petits Pois au Naturel) „	...	1 2	1 4
Peas, in Butter (Petits Pois au Beurre) „	...	1 4	1 8
Parsnips, plain, English „	...	0 10	0 12
Sage and Onions, in gravy, for seasoning	...	0 10	0 12
Ducks, Pork, &c., in tins of 1 lb.	...	0 14	1 0
Tomata Paste, ½ pint „	...	0 10	0 12
Turnips, plain, English, in tins of 1 lb.	...		
Vegetables, mixed, cut, for Jullienne Soup, in tins of 1 lb.	„ „	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OTARD-DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Brandies consigned by the above named celebrated Cognac Vine growers—

No. 3, Old Pale Cognac.....at Rs. 24 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.,
5, Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPORTING.—Gentlemen are requested to make all Entries and Nominations, &c., for the ensuing Poona Races to the Honorary Secretary, at the Sanitarium, Mahableshwur. JOHN HUMPHREY,
11th April, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

STEAM ENGINE and BOILER.—For Sale, a small vertical Steam Engine and Boiler, about 8-horse power, to be sold cheap, to close an account Apply to A. C. BRUCE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1869. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims on the above Company are requested to submit the same to the undersigned for adjustment, on or before 15th proximo, after which date no claim will be admitted, as the Liquidation of the Company is being finally closed. BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
1, Church Street, 12th April, 1869. Liquidator.

WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.—An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.

The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.

All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiawar.

DAVID BOURKE LONG,
Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO be LET, from 1st May 1869, an airy and commodious Bungalow, called "Malabar Castle," on Malabar Hill. Apply to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, single and double Sets of Rooms. Vehar Water laid on and supplied free to each set of rooms.

Apply by letter to the Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 1, Albion Place, Parel Road.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR CLEANING GLOVES,

and renovating textile fabrics, the most useful preparation is MACDOUGALL'S ETHERODYNE.

It is free from all objections attending the use of ordinary detergents, imparts a fragrant freshness, and by its solvent power removes instantly wine, coffee, Oil, Wax, Resin, Tar, and other oleaginous or resinous stains from substances of every description. It is also a valuable preservative of clothing and other fabrics from the ravages of Moths and all other insects. Be careful to ask for

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
MacDougall's Etherodyne in bottles at.....	0 12	1 0

of the

SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
for
MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCED SCALE OF CHARGES FOR BOOKS.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. have long had it in contemplation to reduce their scale of charges, but have hitherto been deterred by important considerations connected with the increasing expenses of keeping up Establishments in Bombay and the heavy rate of freight on Overland Consignments. In consequence, however, of the extension of business, the addition to the European Population of the Presidency, and the revision of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's tariff in favour of Importers, together with the facilities now afforded by that Company, they have the pleasure to announce that from this date they will offer the following advantages :—

New and Standard Books, whether supplied from Stock or procured from England, will be charged at a uniform rate of ten annas to the shilling; thus a book of which the published price in England is six shillings will be supplied at three rupees twelve annas; the same book procured from England through the post would cost four rupees. In the case of larger books, the result is nearly the same: a book published at £1 will generally weigh 3 lbs., costing in postage four shillings, or four shillings and eight pence; the total cost by this means would therefore be Rs. 13; purchased in Bombay the same book will cost Rs. 12-8. There will thus be, in future, no advantage in ordering books direct from England by post; and when the convenience of immediate supply is taken into consideration, in addition to the avoidance of all risk in transit.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. respectfully submit that there will be a large balance of advantage in favour of their Customers.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. are prepared to receive indents from Schools and Public Libraries, and to execute them at English prices plus the ordinary charges of import, for amounts of not less than £100.—Cash on delivery.

The Book Stock, after many valuable additions, especially to the Law and Medical shelves has been re-arranged and classified in a manner to facilitate selection. The latest publications are received by the Weekly Steamers, and nothing is omitted to keep the general reader *au courant* with the best Literature of the day.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. respectfully solicit inspection of their stock; a spare half hour may be pleasantly spent in looking over the shelves.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. would direct special attention to their Cash terms for Periodicals and Newspapers. A list of these Publications with the distinctive features of each, the English price and the rates at which they are supplied in Bombay or despatched to the Mofussil, may be had on application. A glance will show that Magazines are supplied at less than their cost when sent direct from England by post; for instance, any Shilling Magazine costs eight pence per month postage from England, making the total cost £1, or Rs. 10 per annum; the charge as per Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.'s list, is Rs. 7-2 in Bombay or Rs. 8-10 by post into the country. Newspapers which are sent direct from England to addresses in India, are quoted at a small percentage upon the English cost and postage, though less than that charged by many English News Agents.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. trust that their old Friends and Customers will continue, and increase their favours, and that the Public generally will do them the honour to second their endeavours to deal fairly and justly by the Community.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.'s Catalogues of the Library and of the Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments are still available.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.
22nd March, 1869.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Mr. DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and patrons in Bombay, that he has at much expense organized the above Company, and he trusts that the favours accorded him during the last seven years will be continued and extended to the Artistes he now has the honour of introducing to a BOMBAY PUBLIC.

The Company consists of the following Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Mr. H. Richardson.	Signor Zelman.
Mr. E. D. Haygarth.	Mr. Herbert.
Mr. W. South.	Mr. Dave Carson.
Mr. F. Pollock.	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Mr. O. Deering.	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

During the forthcoming brief season, Comedies, Vaudevilles, Farces, Burlesques, and Extravaganzas will be produced in rapid succession, and no pain or outlay will be spared in order to render the performances attractive to the most fastidious.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1869.

The Entertainment will commence with C. Dance's elegan Comedy, in two Acts, entitled,

THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.

Marquis de Frontignac	Mr. H. Richardson.
Viscount Millefleur	Mr. W. South.
Rodolph	Mr. F. Pollock.
Francois	Mr. O. Deering.
Crepin	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Madame Hortense	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Cecille	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

To be followed by

DAVE CARSON

In his most successful impersonation of the Indian Sexagenarian, or

GRANDFATHER BEN,

With new local Verses.

The performance will terminate with the Screaming Farce of

NAN,
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Tom Debbles	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Harry Collier	Mr. W. South.
Charley	Mr. F. Pollock.
Mr. Simpson	Mr. O. Deering.
Nan, with a song, "My Johnny was a Shoemaker"	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 6
Stalls	„ 4
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

In active preparation, Byron's world-renowned Burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," and other novelties.

EVERY NIGHT A CHANGE!!!

Acting Manager ..... Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director ..... Signor Zelman.

Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano, and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	„ 15 „
Tuning Pianos	„ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	„ 20 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS.

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Humber's Practical Treatise on Iron Bridges	2 8 4
Humber's Complete Treatise on Iron Bridges, 2 Vols. 4to. Half morocco	85 8
Haskoll's Examples of Bridges and Viaducts, with 550 Estimates, 4to. Half morocco	33 0
Baker's Diagrams of Weight of Iron Girders	2 0
Simms on Levelling	5 8
Simms' Practical Tunnelling	10 0
Barlow on the Strength of Material	11 4
Macneill's Earthwork Tables	20 0
Ferguson's History of Architecture, 3 Vols	72 8
Gwilt's Encyclopedia of Architecture. Half Russia	40 0
Parker's Introduction to Gothic Architecture	3 4
Francis Hydraulic Experiments made at Lowell, Massachusetts, 4to	33 0
Beardmore's Manual of Hydrology	13 0
Neville's Practical Hydraulics	11 0
Downing's ditto, ...	5 0
Hughes' Waterworks for Cities and Towns	2 0
Rankine's Civil Engineering	10 0
—— Applied Mechanics	7 12
—— Steam Engine	7 12
Bourne's Hand Book of the Steam Engine	5 0
Tredgold's Elementary Principles of Carpentry ...	26 4
Hagger's Builder's Practical Director	33 0
Fairbairn on Iron Manufacture	5 12
—Researches on Iron as applied to Building Purposes	10 0
Truran on Iron Manufacture	26 4
Bauerman on the Metallurgy of Iron	10 0
Box on Heat as applied to the Useful Arts, for the use of Engineers and Architects	5 8
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ ...	3 4
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand Book	3 4
Nystrom's Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering ...	4 12
Tate's Mechanical Philosophy ... ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Inquiry for Colaba shares, a lot of 30 shares was sold at 1310 for time. Port Cannings at downward tendency.

CALCUTTA—8TH APRIL 1869.

The raising of the Bank rates had its effect on the market for Government Securities, 4 per cents., in the forenoon, a small sum obtained Rs. 7-0 discount. During the day a good amount sold at Rs. 7-2 and nearly 2 lakhs at R. 7-4 discount for cash, and towards the afternoon sellers at the latter price could not find ready buyers. Several time-bargains, for large amounts, were contracted at Rs. 8-0 discount for deliveries, in one month. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were bought, for investor's orders, at Rs. 8-0 premium.

The Bank of Bengal raised its rates of Discounts and Interests one per cent. all round.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 129, exculsive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, 2 at Rs. 290 cash, and a few at Rs. 285.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, a large number, to different parties, but the price was not stated.

Darrung Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 25.

Tukvar Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 35.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Barnard, Senior Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.

Welsh, Lieutenant Colonel, 109th Regiment, on sick leave, from Mhow.

Cherry, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on sick certificate, from Kamptee.

Campbell, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Matheran.

Walter, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment N. L. I., on sick certificate, from Burdah Chowkey.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 13.

Heffernan, Assistant Surgeon, 25th Regiment N. L. I., to join, to Dhoolia.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honorable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 10th April 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave.

Lieutenant Hanbury B. E. R. H. A. for 60 days from date of departure on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Walford 4-6 R. A., for 60 days from date of departure on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Broderick, 1-2nd Queen's for 30 days from 1st April on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Colonel Baugh, 9th Regiment N. I., for 60 days from date of departure on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Colonel Ashburner, general duty, Poona, for 60 days from the 6th April 1869 on privilege leave.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 10th April, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

Lieutenant Humfrey, 3rd Light Cavalry, for 30 days from date of departure on medical certificate to Mahabuleshwur in anticipation of sanction from Division Head Quarters.

Poona, 12th April, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant and Adjutant Hunter, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., for 10 days from to-morrow inclusive on station leave.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, Umballa, 26th March 1869.

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Brevet Major T. E. Gordon, Persian Interpreter, to act as Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty :—

21st Hussars.—Lieutenant F. Bruce Prinsep to be Captain, vice Dumbleton who retires on the pension of a Major. Dated 15th March 1869.

Cornet Davidson A. Lyraght to be Lieutenant, vice Prinsep, promoted. Dated 15th March 1869.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain J. Wilkinson, 105th Foot, is directed to proceed to England and join the depot of his regiment.

The undermentioned Officers were declared, by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed a successful examination, on the 1st instant, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Gordoo.

Capt. L. J. H. Grey, Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore.

Capt. W. W. Shirlock, 38th Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ensign W. Hailes, 2nd Battn. 12th Foot.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers of the 60th Foot, having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of their regiment specified :—

Captain N. W. Wallace, Lieut. J. N. B. Price, and Lieut. F. J. A. Wood, 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Wood is directed to proceed to England and join his battalion.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant J. W. M. Cotton, 21st Hussars, a probationer for the Staff Corps, and 2nd Wing. Subaltern 26th Native Infantry, is, at his own reques, allowed to revert to regimental duty.

Lieutenant S. H. Desborough, Royal Artillery, is appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General P. Harris, commanding the Allahabad Division, with effect from the 1st February 1869, subject to the condition laid down in General Order No. 1 of 1867.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 1st instant :—

Lieutenant G. Best, and Veterinary Surgeon R. Posyer, Royal Horse Artillery.

Cornet J. L Mackay, 19th Hussars.

Lieutenant L. Tillotson and Lieutenant A. J Pearson, Royal Artillery

Lieutenant W. B. Lindsay, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.

Lieutenant F. J. W. Davies, Ensign R. N. Harington and Private James O'Brien, 104th Foot.

Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, 105th Foot.

Hospital Apprentice James Lloyd, and Private Pat. Carroll, 109th Foot.

Sub-Conductor N. Campbell, Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant S. J. Dunlop, of the 1st Battalion 23rd Foot is permitted to continue his studies at the Thomason College, Roorkee, till the 1st November 1869.

An exchange of batteries having been sanctioned between Lieutenant G. Best, of "A" Brigade, and Lieutenant V. Wing, of "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, the former Officer, under instructions from the Horse Guards, will proceed to England at his own expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Assistant Surgeon J. S. Steward, 104th Foot, is directed to proceed to England without delay, reporting himself on arrival to the Adjutant General at the Horse Guards. Assistant Surgeon Steward will not be employed on duty whilst proceeding to England.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. of the 1st instant, p. 80, Surgeon H. W. Bellew, Civil Peshawur, has been declared by the Board, of Examiners at Fort William to have passed the Higher Standard, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 on the 1st ultimo.

Ensign C. Siroud, Unattached, is directed to do general duty at Barrackpore, his services being no longer required in the Barrack Department.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

11th Hussars.—Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Fraser, C. B and V. C., in extension, from the 15th April to the 30th July, on urgent private affairs.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant P. W. Symonds to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage if required.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant G. Douthwaite, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot.—Ensign D. F. Gordon, to Calcutta, from the 16th February to the 15th March, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign D. F. Gordon, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

93rd Foot.—Major W. McBean, V. C., to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

102nd Foot.—Captain G. J. Harcourt, to Kooloo, from the 15th April, for six months, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Captain J. H. Gaitskell, to the Malabar Coast and Neilgherries, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on urgent private affairs.

109th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. Candy, M. D, to Kuswachee, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major F. J. Ellis, (doing general duty at Ferozepore,) to Dhurmsalla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Captain W. F. Shaw, (officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 6th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta from the 27th December 1868 to the 25th January 1869, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868.

Late 42nd Native Infantry.—Captain W. Howey, (attached to the 14th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. W. Drummond, (doing general duty at Meerut,) to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Brevet Colonel F. Maitland, (doing general duty at Meerut,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Gott (doing general duty at Umballa) to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Bolanist	Edger	Calcutta, Feb. 6.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Eagle	Nacoda	Alipoy and Kerakaro.
	Turkish Empire	Barclay	Cochin.
	Hilda	Diedicks	Kurrachee.
	Arabia (s)	Ballantine	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Ferdinand Merie, Inquire, to Penang.

Ship Anna, Barano, to Falmouth via Carwar.

Ship Ardbeg, Hobson, to Madras.

Ship Glenlyon, McIntyre, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Seaman's Bride, to China and Singapore.

Ship Becherdass Ambaidass, to Liverpool.

Ship Weatherfield, to Liverpool.

Ship Hydaspes, to Nicobar Island and Rangoon.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 12th, 11-15 A.M.—French mail steamer "Imperatrice," from Suez, anchored at 10 A.M.

KURRACHEE, 12th, 5-45 P.M.—Mail steamer "Comorin" left Bushire for Lingah at 4 P.M.

JASK, 12th noon.—Steamer "Earl Canning," arrived.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April 8 Calumet .....Cook .....Boston, Nov. 27

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 8 Coromandel (s) .....Hewett .....Galle.

DEPARTURE.

April 8 Birman.....Bouard .....Bordeaux.

NOTICE.

The Band of His Excellency the Governor will play for the last time this season at the Esplanade Bandstand, on Thursday the 15th instant.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 14th April 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COHEN—April 12th, at "The Tower," Byculla, the wife of M. B. Cohen, Esq., of a daughter.

McCARTHY—April 13th, at Colaba, the wife of M. McCarthy, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—SMITH—April 13th, at St. Stephen's, Bandora, by the Rev. Thos. Carse, M.A., W. T. H. Brown, of Bombay, to Charlotte, elder daughter of the late W. S. Smith, of Torquay.

MADRAS

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—April 1st, at [Coonoor, the wife of Edward Johnston, Esq., M. Inst. C. E., prematurely of twins, still-born.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869.

THE Budget season, in India, this year has so far passed over quietly. All is peace, and all will be peace till the two crores, raised for public works, have been spent and no profits are forthcoming. When so large a sum is demanded for reproductive works, it would have been wise (if the Government is satisfied that the money will really prove a good investment) to publish Colonel Strachey's Report on those irrigation projects which have already been accomplished. What has been the result of Colonel Strachey's tour through India and his enquiries into the great water supply works which are now in operation? The irrigation works of the Madras Presidency are said to yield 200 per cent. But is it not known that that result is obtained by omitting altogether the capital expended upon works left us by Native Governments, and that the calculation is of course perfectly erroneous? The Upper Godavery works have already cost 50 lakhs of rupees—when are those works to be remunerative? The chief feature of the Budget for 1869-70 is the enormous loan for reproductive works. Should not therefore the policy of Government to invest so largely afresh in reproductive public works have been supported with some account of how money heretofore spent in similar works had fared? We think it ought to have been; and, the more particularly, as Colonel Strachey's Report was at hand.

It is in our remembrance that our respected contemporary of Serampore was much taken with Lord Elgin's comment on the great objection to the Godavery works. When it was urged that the navigation would only be practicable for about four months of the year, His Lordship replied that the same was the case with the navigation of the Baltic. And thus it is that a mere novel idea, if left uninvestigated, smooths the way for the continued expenditure of funds in projects wholly indefensible. What single similarity is there between the navigation of the Baltic and the navigation of the Godavery beyond the mere fact that they are both practicable for only four months of the year? The one is a natural water way, the other to all intents an artificial one. The profits of the one have no capital to provide for, those of the other to sustain a considerable loan; the one leads to flourishing ports of great commercial districts, the other leads through a dense and scarcely inhabited forest, to a roadstead which is daily silting up, and where vessels cannot approach nearer the town than five miles. Are there not thousands upon thousands of smiling fields in the Central Provinces ready in every way for irrigation work? Why then leave these regions, ready for the harvest, and pour money into the floods of the Godavery bordered on either side by belts of the densest jungle without cities and without inhabitants. When will those vast wilds be ready for water? Probably when it is time to re-construct the works now on foot. Let any unprejudiced person inspect the works, and if he live to reach Coconada he cannot but share our amazement that a project of such a magnitude, which has already occupied so many years and cost such a fortune, should be persevered in by the Government, when a failure, both as to navigation and irrigation, is so plain and so unmistakable.

Instances of this character might be multiplied. Colonel Strachey is so far wise that he has taken care his appointment as Superintendent of Irrigation shall not be a sinecure. He has secured the sinews of war, but whether the deserts will blossom as a rose before him is another question—yet that is the question the Finance Member should have thoroughly sifted before he allowed himself to be a partner in the responsible undertaking of negotiating a loan of two crores of rupees. Look at the newly sanctioned buildings—the Post Office for instance—which have been coming down in Calcutta before the very eyes of the Viceroy himself. If professional knowledge and art in such little matters have such an end, what can we say for the future of our two crores? We can, in a measure, forgive Sir Richard Temple for postponing giving an opinion on the numberless financial questions which press for decision. But upon the one important feature which he did introduce into his Budget he should have made his reputation as a Chancellor of Exchequer. If the two crores (only four times as much as has been spent on the Godavery) be mis-spent, the "tyranny of the Public Works Department" will recoil upon him. The influence of such ability as Colonel Strachey possesses, is paramount at a time when circumstances, like the late impending famine, arouse public opinion; but the financial effect of his schemes should have been clearly calculated. Is the great pagoda tree of India still in fruit, that the large loan now called for should be subscribed upon the history of the Public Works Department now before the public? We are not undervaluing works of irrigation; nor do we suppose that a couple of crores is anything but a fraction of what could most usefully be laid out in water supply projects in India. All that we ask for is, that the information possessed by Government relating to the past history of their plans may be published, and that we may be saved from Quixotic projects which may be said to have produced literally *silver* streams.

THE resignation of Mr. Reverdy Johnson must not be taken as a symptom of untoward relations between the British and the United States' Governments. It was a foregone conclusion that, when General Grant came into office, Mr. Johnson should be requested to resign. He never enjoyed the confidence of the dominant party. During the war he was known as a "copperhead," and he did his utmost, short of open hostility, to frustrate the policy of Mr. Lincoln. But he was respected by his opponents, and when President Johnson nominated him Minister to England, the Senate acquiesced rather than approved. Moreover, they knew that, in sending him to London, they got rid of an active politician who, in the contest for the presidency, would have used all his influence against General Grant. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, himself, was delighted with his appointment, pleased at the notion of spending some months in Europe under the most favourable conditions. The story of his mission he has so often told himself, that we need not refer to the series of blunders which marked his management of affairs. A more reticent man would have stood a better chance of achieving success, and a more prudent man would not have offended his nation by friendly intercourse with Mr. Laird of Birkenhead, and the leading man of the party which openly worked for the Confederates during the war. That Mr. Johnson meant well none will dispute, but his old Confederate leanings were too strong for him, and his garrulity gave as much offence as his indiscretion. The enforced resignation, for such it must have been, means that the new Government desires to be represented by one of its own party, and also that for one of its own party the coveted post of Minister to England is wanted. It would be an error to suppose that the withdrawal of Mr. Johnson implies, on the part of General Grant's Cabinet, any hostility to Great Britain. The choice of a successor will tell us whether the United States' Government will return to the old class of Ministers, or whether the prize will fall to some politician whose sole distinction is partizan activity.

ONE item in the news from England indicates a very striking change in the opinions of the Peers. They have actually read a second time, thereby affirming the principle of the measure, a Bill empowering the Crown to confer Life Peerages for distinguished services. This is a striking political fact, significant of the inroad which modern notions have made upon the territory of pure conservatism in the Upper House. A few years ago the Peers, with much vehemence, refused to allow Baron Parke, to whom the Queen had granted a Peerage for life, to take the oaths and his seat. If we remember rightly they contested, and successfully, not the prerogative right to confer the dignity, but the right of the gentleman ennobled to a seat in Parliament. But the debate turned on the policy of creating Life Peerages, and it may be doubted whether distrust of the policy did not govern the interpretation put on the scope of the prerogative. The present Ministry have proceeded on a method different from that adopted by Lord Palmerston. By introducing an enabling bill, they avoid the constitutional question which so profoundly exercised the minds of Lord Derby, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Campbell, and Lord Chelmsford; and, moreover, by limiting the exercise of the right they disposed of the argument that the Ministry of the day might swamp the Lords with Life Peers. No great harm can befall the hereditary peerage by the interpolation of Life Peers in homœopathic doses of four per annum until the maximum of eight and twenty is attained, when fresh creations can only follow vacancies in the röll. By permitting the bill to be read twice the Lords have at length admitted the expediency of Life Peerages, and whether they alter the limit in committee is of no moment in comparison with the sanction given to the principle. That the new order of Peers will be a great convenience is generally confessed. It will enable the Crown to honour a distinguished man without conferring upon him and his family a white elephant, and it will permit the Government to strengthen the House as the Court of Final Appeal. In the minds of many persons the latter is the more important object of the two; but, while solicitous for the administration of law, no nation should ever forget that it is high and sound polity to reward with rare distinctions the select few among her ablest servants. It is a spur to public spirited ambition, and augments the strength of a State.

WE are glad to confirm, of our own knowledge, the welcome announcement of the *Madras Times* that the Duke of Argyll has sent a peremptory despatch to the Supreme Government directing the prompt removal of the intrusive Bengal Bank Agency from Bombay, and pointing out that the machinery of the Legislative Council must be set in motion if that formidable engine be required to remove the tenacious invader. We rejoice in this result, because justice, bare justice is done to common sense as well as our Presidency Bank; because a great scandal will be forthwith terminated and a greater prevented; for had not this tardy exertion of authority been made the encroaching and aggressive policy of the Bengal Bank must have been laid bare to the public gaze in all its magnitude, and a verdict sought from the highest authority. Nothing but the shilly-shally and evasive conduct of the Supreme Government could have allowed the parasite to exist so long. Happily the astute intellect which endeavoured to bind the mercantile community of Bombay to the charriot wheels of Calcutta has not been able to prevail. We shall take pleasure in believing that Lord Mayo's good sense has had some considerable share in defeating the cleverly contrived design, which has been so obstinately prosecuted in our Presidency, and that His Excellency's firmness will now be shown in pressing this scandalous comedy to a decisive termination.

H. E. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA has returned to the Presidency. His Excellency made a short stay at Nagpore on the way down, and also we believe stopped at Nassick.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC has, we are glad to hear, had his health so greatly improved by a visit to Calcutta and Umballa, that he has now determined to postpone his journey home and to continue giving the Central Provinces and the Berars the benefit of his services as Cotton Commissioner for yet another season.

WE learn that Mr. Morris, acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has determined on taking furlough to Europe on the arrival of Mr. George Campbell, who is expected to return in July next.

WE are glad to learn from the "Jubbulpore Chronicle" of Saturday, that with the exception of that of Lieutenant Colonel Espinasse there has been no death from cholera or small-pox, amongst the European portion of the garrison at that station.

THE "Delhi Gazette" informs us that the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis passed up—to Simla, we presume—on the 5th instant. He visited the Lawrence Asylum at Sunawur, where he was the guest of Dr. Duka, surgeon of the institution.

THE "Guzerat Mitra" says "it is expected that the much-talked of and long-expected revision of the several collectorships and assistant and deputy collectorship will be brought into force probably in the course of the next month."

COLONEL WARDEN of the 24th N. I., who died at Poona on Sunday, served in the Land Transport Corps at the siege of Sebastopol; commanded a division of that corps attached to the 3rd division of the British army employed in the trenches during three successive bombardments of Sebastopol, and with the 3rd division of the army, under Sir R. England, engaged in the assault of that town. For these services he received the Crimea medal, and Sebastopol siege clasp. He was also, as is well known, Director of the Land Transport Corps in the Abyssinian Expedition.

ORDERS have been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works' Department, for proceeding vigorously with all the works which had been commenced by the East India Irrigation Company.

THE "Madras Athenæum" mentions, in reference to the Order of the Supreme Government directing that all persons holding *Gazetted* appointments should vacate on attaining their 55th year,—that the Madras Government has issued a notification extending the rule to *all* uncovenanted officers; remarking that the reasons which rendered the rule desirable in the case of gazetted officers apply, in the opinion of Government, with equal force to all uncovenanted officers. It is therefore notified that after January 1872, the rule prescribed in the notification of the Government of India will apply to *all* offices under the Government, held by the Uncovenanted Service.

THE following circular has been communicated, by order of the Government of India, to all subordinate Governments :—

"It having been represented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief that as the completion of new barracks has progressed, inconvenience has been experienced in several instances from want of a proper water supply sufficiently close at hand to the new buildings. I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to urge that care may be taken to ensure timely arrangements being made for the usual convenience of water supply for the troops when new barrack buildings are likely to be finished.

I am also desired to add that the general question of an improved system of water supply will be considered hereafter, but that what is now specially required to be attended to is to arrange for convenient service on the present system.

It is understood that, in many instances, the water used in wash-houses is left to be supplied by bheesties; but in all practicable cases, the water to these offices should be laid on by means of ducts, from the sources of supply.

NOTWITHSTANDING the decision of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces that the fact of digging a well gave the superior landlord the right to eject his tenant, and the subsequent introduction of Mr. Strachey's Act in consequence of such decision, the Bengal Board of Revenue have, we observe, decided that there is no occasion to alter the law in Bengal, as they do not think that the ruling would be upheld by the Courts in that presidency, where no express stipulation on the point existed.

ANOTHER of the suspected murderers of 1857 has, says the "Delhi Gazette," been captured, and will shortly be brought to trial in the Agra Sessions Court. It will be remembered that on the 5th of July 1857, after the Agra garrison had been taken into the Fort, several people, trusting to the fidelity of their servants, or unable to realize the gravity of their position, remained in the station and came to grief. Among them was Major Jacob, an East Indian officer, at one time in the service of the Gwalior State. He, if any body, had a right to suppose that the disaffected would not harm him. But they did. He was foully murdered after a gallant defence in his own house, and by his own servants. His *khansama*, a *mawatee*, decamped at the time, but had the temerity to return to the station the other day. He was apprehended on a charge of murder, and it is said there is ample evidence to secure his conviction. It is not impossible he will try if convicted to obtain a commutation of sentence by disclosing the names of others implicated in the deed of which he alone at present stands accused.

NEEMUCH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

30TH MARCH.

I AM sorry to say that cholera has made its appearance here, and that there have been three deaths from it. Two of those who died were natives, and the third, I regret to say, was the wife of Doctor Bain, of the 28th N. I. This has cast a general gloom over the station, the circumstances connected with it being peculiarly sad. The unfortunate lady had just arrived in India, having landed in Bombay only about a month ago, and had not been quite a month married. She contracted cholera on the road between this and Mhow just before reaching camp, and had apparently almost recovered, but suddenly had a relapse and died on Saturday evening. We were all much shocked to hear of it, as we had supposed that all danger was over. I think I have scarcely ever known a sadder case. Only one man of the Artillery (and none among the Royals) was attacked, and is now nearly well. There are, I believe, no new cases, while all the old ones are progressing favourably, so I hope we have seen the last of it. The small-pox has not yet left us, notwithstanding the great increase in the heat of the weather, and I believe there are now nine cases among the men of the 28th N I. It is, however, a disease which always disappears in the regular hot season, and as that is rapidly approaching, it is to be hoped that we shall soon be rid of this also. I hear from Mhow that cholera is still bad there, and that General Adams has had a bad attack—not of cholera, but choleraic diarrhœa, which is nearly as bad—but is now recovering. You know of course that it has also broken out in Deolalie, and the men of the Royals have been sent to Butcher's Island, at least so it is reported here, and there is a rumour that some of the non-commissioned officers of the detachment of that regiment here are to be sent to join them.

News, or to speak more technically, *khabur*, was brought into camp the other day of a tiger having killed a man and a bullock near a place called Purdan, about eighteen miles or so from here, and two eager Nimrods—or, as it turned out, would-be Nimrods—started off at once in pursuit. Whether it was that the weather is not as yet warm enough to prevent the tiger from wandering about the country in the daytime, or that the whole thing was only a story got up by the Bheels with an eye to profit, is of course matter for conjecture; but our two sportsmen came back without seeing anything, and bitterly inveighing against the bearers of false *khabur*, the more especially as they had to stand a good deal of chaff about their arrangements, having gone out for only one day, and on finding that they should have to stay longer, having sent in a letter imploring further supplies of food, raiment, and ammunition. The latter indeed they got sent out in profusion, at the rate of about five pounds of powder per diem. The other shikar party that had gone out for ten days' leave came in with not much better luck, having only killed one tigress, which was all they saw the whole time. This they got in the Kokee ravine, a place well known to every sportsman who has been out after large game near Neemuch, and which used formerly to be a certain "find" for tiger. For the last couple of years, however, it has lost its good name, having been several times drawn blank. This year, however, on its being beaten, a tigress appeared and received a shell behind the shoulder from Captain Freeborn's rifle at about forty yards range, after which it disappeared for some time On following it up—dangerous work among such thick jungle as there is at the bottom of the ravine—it was heard to growl, but could not be seen, although it made a half charge, scattering the beaters and gun bearers in a remarkably expeditious way—they seemed indeed to fall *up* the trees as if the laws of gravitation had been reversed. After spending some further time in following up the track, a loud roar was suddenly heard close by, though nothing could be seen. A momentary silence succeeded, during which our two shikaries had just time to jump on the branch of a low tree about a couple of feet from the ground. The head Bheel meanwhile earnestly exhorted them to fire at the spot at the other side of a small stream, where the leaves were seen stirring and the flopping of the tigress' tail could be heard. It suddenly charged, made one spring on to a low rock in the middle of the stream about eight or nine feet from Captain Freeborn, and was shot by him in the spine just as it was making the final spring that would have brought her to him, and fell dead at his feet. Another shot was put through her head to make sure, and it was then borne in triumph amidst much tom-tomming to the neighbouring village of Gopalpoora.

I am afraid that after all there will be no Neemuch party after big game this year, as leave has been refused to the two officers, Captain Freeborn and Doctor Halahan, who were getting it up. The reasons assigned are, I believe, that there is cholera in the place, and that there is no other captain present with the Royals. Now the cholera is all but gone, and even if it returned arrangements could be made for calling back the party in a couple of days or three days at the outside, and it so happens that there *is* another captain at least with local rank—with the Royals, and as this is an officer of considerable length of service, and one who has I believe been adjutant of his regiment, it does seem rather hard times to refuse leave on this ground. Hot weather shooting is almost the only amusement to be got in an out-of-the-world place like this, and although of course duty must be first considered, it should be a very strong reason indeed for which leave to go out shooting is refused. It is to be hoped that the decision may be reversed, and Neemuch send out its big game party as usual.

There is a good deal of conjecture as to who can be your Neemuch correspondent, though several are convinced that they know. Indeed there are two officers here who say they are perfectly certain about it. Well, as they have named different persons, they cannot both be right, can they? And it may be some satisfaction for them to know they are both wrong. It is very near past time however, so I must hurry to close my letter. During the past week Doctor Newman has passed through the station from Augor to Mount Aboo. Major Sykes, 2nd Cavalry, has rejoined from leave, and stops here instead of going on to Nusserabad as his squadron will arrive in a few days from there. Colonel Anderson, Commandant 28th N. I., has been ill, and we all regret his leaving this, which he has done on sick certificate, on which he is going home. I shall have some news about the theatre to give you next week.

SUICIDES AT JUBBULPORE.

WHAT is ado with G-16 Battery of Royal Artillery at Jubbulpore? The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* of last Saturday records the suicide of one of the men and an attempt to commit suicide by another :—"We regret to have to record another case of suicide. A gunner of the G-16 R. A. stationed here, attended Church on Sunday morning, and after returning to barracks, went out, as his comrades supposed, for a walk, but did not return. The first intimation received regarding the man was from a native who reported that a man was drowned in a nullah about four miles from the barracks. This circumstance was reported to the police on Monday morning and Mr. Atkins, the Assistant District Superintendent, immediately went in search of the body, but owing to his being misinformed as to the distance and direction of the nullah, the body was not found. On Tuesday evening a private of the 2-12th Regiment having found the gunner's helmet and tunic under a bush about 150 yards from the nullah, gave information which led to the finding of the body on Wednesday morning. The gunner is said to have fixed his hands firmly in his waist-belt and drowned himself at a spot where the water was not more than two feet deep. An inquest was held on Wednesday when a verdict of "temporary insanity" was recorded. We are informed that the gunner, who was an old soldier and much respected by his comrades, had been in a desponding state for a considerable time past." The case of attempted suicide is thus noticed :—"A few days ago a man of the G-16 R. A. attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into a well, but was foiled in the attempt by some of his comrades. The man, who is said to be insane, is now in hospital. If we have any more cases of suicide or attempted suicide to record, we shall consider it our duty to call upon the Government to appoint a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* on such members of the garrison as are considered eccentric."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Eastwick postponed his motion relative to Central Asia, on an appeal from Mr. Gladstone, who said that the discussion was inopportune, and that no engagement had been entered into by the Indian Government to pay an annual subsidy to the Ameer of Afghanistan. Very friendly communications, he said, had been exchanged with Russia, but they were not yet concluded. When they were terminated he would communicate the result to the House.

RESIGNATION OF MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has announced his resignation.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Mitchell, said it was the intention of Government to resume drawing on India shortly.

A Bill has been introduced into the Lords, authorising the Queen to create four life peerages annually for distinguished services, the total number not to exceed 28. The Bill was read a second time last night.

Mr. Lowe's Budget has been very favourably received.

The Hudson Bay Company has accepted the proposals made by Government for the surrender of their territory.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton..... 47,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats..... 16,000 ,,
,, Import of Cotton .....124,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats..... 37,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton .....320,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats..... 69,500 ,,
Fair Dhollera 10¼d.
The Cotton Market opens dull and heavy.

The Bombay mail of the 27th ult. and the Calcutta mail of the 17th ult. reached Suez on the 9th instant.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed heavy, Prices were unchanged.
Fair Dhollera 10½d.
The Manchester Market is firm.
7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 6d.
8¼ ,, ,, 11s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 4d.

LONDON, 10TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very firm.
Fair Dhollera to arrive 10d.
Consols for account. 93¼.
Exchange on India 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Total coin in Banks of England and France.....£64,375,000
,, Notes Outstanding.....£76,750,000

THE VICEROY.

THE following is from Saharunpore, dated the 8th :—"His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here on the morning of the 5th, in the ordinary passenger train The railway officials made an attempt at decorating the station with flags of all nations, but as the wind was so very high, it proved a failure. Lord Mayo did not proceed to Deobund, as was originally intended, but stayed here on the day of arrival and was the guest of our worthy Collector, Mr. Webster.

"The Stud Commission is here, passing horses into the service. Rumour has it that the rejections average nearly 25 per cent. If there is any truth in this, I can't say much for the specimen of horse-flesh in this depot.

"The weather has been remarkably warm for the past week. At this rate punkahs will be in requisition before the 15th instant."—*Mofussilite.*

NATIVE ENTERTAINMENTS TO EUROPEANS.

ON Wednesday evening (at Madras) His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram entertained Madras society to an evening party in the Banqueting Hall, lent to him by Lord Napier. The proceedings commenced with a concert, for which the French Opera Company now in Madras were engaged, and was followed by a ball on a large scale. Lord and Lady Napier and the Prince of Holstein arrived about half past ten and remained til after supper. The front of the Banqueting Hall was beautifully illuminated, and the Maharajah and his son received the guests as they arrived at the top of the flight of steps. The entertainment was as perfect as money and good taste could make it, and passed off with great success. On the previous evening a more unusual entertainment was given by a native lady. On that evening Auzum Oon Nissa Baigum Sahiba, widow of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, entertained the Master of Napier and a party of European gentlemen at dinner at her own residence. The Baigum, of course, was not visibly present; but she was represented by her relative Mozooz-oo-Dowlah Bahadoor who acted as host. After dinner there was a nautch and a grand display of fireworks. We believe that this is almost a unique instance of an invitation of this kind being issued by a native lady.—*Madras Times.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY.

(*Madras Times, April 9.*)

WE think Mr. Dickson and his directors must now regret that they did not take the advice so repeatedly tendered to them, and voluntarily withdraw from Bombay the branch of the Bank of Bengal which a weak Supreme Government has permitted too long to exist. We have frequently expressed our opinion that sooner or later the Bank of Bengal must shut up shop in Bombay, and that the later this shutting up took place, the greater the humiliation to the institution concerned. Strong in his influence with the Bengal Secretariat, Mr. Dickson did not hesitate to sneer at "the few individuals in Madras," as he termed them, who, holding strongly the opinion that a state divided against itself even in its Banks is an anomaly that cannot stand, have worked hopefully on, until their desire has been fulfilled and common sense has triumphed. It is perhaps a little early yet to crow too loudly over the news we have already given to our readers, and which is to the effect that definite instructions have been sent by the Secretary of State to the Supreme Government to insist on the closing of the Bombay Agency of the Bank of Bengal, even though it be necessary to resort to legislation, to effect his purpose. Our information is too precise and on too good authority to lead us to doubt for an instant the fact of such instructions having been sent, but Mr. Dickson is a shifty man, and may make difficulties which will delay, but cannot prevent his ultimate defeat. The Bank of Bengal has fought hard to retain its hold on Bombay, and we give it every credit for the ability and the pertinacity with which the fight has been conducted. But the victory is with us, and with those "few individuals" who have through good and evil report maintained that Government subsidizing to competitive Banks in the same town was too absurd to last for ever, even in India. We have had our fair share in the controversy which has only now come to an end, and we are not indisposed to feel a little pleasure that we have not altogether laboured in vain. But the man to whom the shareholders of the new Bank of Bombay are most indebted, is John Bruce Norton, for it is to his untiring energy in getting up memorial after memorial, that we owe the present decision of the Secretary of State for India.

It is by no means too soon that the Bank of Bombay should be relieved from the formidable rivalry of the Bank of Bengal. For emboldened by the impunity and the success that have attended its previous raids into Bombay territory, we are informed that the Bank of Bengal has been contemplating further offensive measures, such as the opening of new branches at Indore and other central marts. Not long ago we ventured to predict that

THE SMOKE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

In the Fort Police Court on Monday a case was called before Mr. Connon, in which Mr. George Miles, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, complained against the managers of the Fort Press Company for causing a nuisance by smoke, contrary to the provision of section 204 of the Municipal Act 2 of 1865.

Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) said he appeared on behalf of the Fort Press Company, and had just made a communication with Mr. Miles as to the desirability of letting the case stand over—withdrawing it, in fact, for the present, because, as His Worship was aware it had been found impossible in Bombay to comply with the requirements of the Act. Smoke could not be consumed here as it was in England, and that was patent if they looked to the Dockyard and saw the volumes of smoke emitted from the chimneys there. His Worship was aware that the effect of a conviction under this section of the Act would be the shutting up of a most important concern in Bombay. Now there was no desire on the part of the Fort Press Company to commit a nuisance, in fact, there was every wish to abate it, and if any scheme could be suggested to remedy the evil they would have no objection to adopt it, and meantime he proposed that Mr. Miles should consent to an adjournment till steps should be taken to abate the nuisance.

Mr. Miles said in reply to the Court that he had nothing to add save what was in the summons. The statement by Mr. Cleveland was for His Worship's consideration, but here was the summons and several gentlemen had come to establish it.

The Magistrate—Then you had better go on. I don't mind though all the furnaces in Bombay are put out long as I do my duty. I have only to administer the 204th section of the Act; and that is quite simple.

Mr. Cleveland said the furnace in this case had been in existence before the passing of the Act. Now, the Act provided that from and after the date when it came into operation every furnace employed in the city should be constructed or altered so as to consume the smoke arising therefrom. But no furnace required to be altered till after the Act came into operation, and as this was the first case there had been under the Act, His Worship surely would not be so harsh as order this one to be altered without giving them time to make the alterations.

The Magistrate said he had no wish, nor did he think any one here had, to injure a public work, but this smoke was a great nuisance. He could speak from experience'

Mr. Cleveland thought that Government ought to set the example. The smoke from the Dockyard was a great nuisance to him, and he thought Government ought to put a stop to it, but it seemed that they had not yet been able to find out a way to consume their own smoke.

The Magistrate remarked that he did not believe Mr. Cleveland's clients had done a single thing; they might have had a lot of things under their consideration, but that was all.

Mr. Cleveland replied that he believed Government had been at an expense of about £5,000; that however had been useless, and he was sure His Worship would not wish a private company to spend money in this way. As soon as they could devise a means of consuming the smoke, they were to alter the premises, but at present they did not know any such means, and if Mr. Miles would suggest any plan they would be obliged.

The Magistrate—The thing is done all over England, and I don't suppose there is anything different in the atmosphere here.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, Sir, I am instructed there is something in the air that prevents it. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate—Well, I don't believe it.

Mr. Cleveland—We will be obliged to Mr. Miles if he can suggest anything.

The Magistrate—Oh, build a chimney half a mile high.

Mr. Miles—I have no object in harassing the Fort Press Company in this case if they will give a guarantee that they will abate the nuisance, but the thing has been going on from year to year, and they have given the same excuse time after time.

Mr. Cleveland remarked that there was now only a short time till the monsoon, there would be no work carried on during the rains, and they would promise to do what they could if the case were put off till after the monsoon. The material for the alterations would require to be got from home, but the work would be gone on within eight months if that would satisfy Mr. Miles.

The Magistrate—Well, what do you say to that, Mr. Miles?

Mr. Miles—I am not the only one interested, there are other gentlemen prepared to have their own say in this matter—it is a nuisance to the whole neighbourhood.

The Magistrate—Oh, I am a personal witness, and I have no objection to be sworn and say that it is a nuisance; but I don't suppose there is any gentleman that would like to shut up a place such as the Fort Press Company, and it would be equivalent to that if I were to impose a penalty of Rs. 100 for each day the nuisance is continued.

Mr. Miles—Well, I would be very sorry for the effect.

Mr. Cleveland said that his clients had been expecting to see the result of the Dockyard experiments and to get some hints from them; they had taken scientific evidence, and done everything in their power. Mr. Mackinlay had been sent home from the Dockyard, and if his visit had been successful, the Fort Press Company would have adapted whatever plan he proposed, and if His Worship would give an adjournment they would see what could be done in the matter. He would only say that this was the first notice they had got, and the public had borne the nuisance all this time without complaint.

The Magistrate—Oh, there has been a deal of complaint, I assure you. I once wrote a letter to the newspaper about it myself.

Mr. Miles said in reply to the Court that he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of His Worship.

The Magistrate—But you must either go on or not, consult your friends, and give me an answer.

Mr. Miles—Well, go on by all means.

Mr. Miles was then sworn and deposed:—I live near the Fort Press Company. The chimney smokes, and I find it an intolerable nuisance, I say it cannot be that they consume their own smoke.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland—I have not taken any note of the chimneys of the Mint.—Q. How does it annoy you? A. Well, smoke will annoy any one. It has a nasty smell.—Q. But there are some people that are fond of smoke? I think if I mistake not I have seen you smoking. (A laugh.) A. Yes; but I don't like dirty coal smoke. The smoke annoys me in the afternoon generally, and sometimes in the forenoon. I don't know how long the Fort Press Company has been there. The nuisance has been remarked every year for some time, and it is still the same—in fact it is very much worse I think than in times gone bye. I don't know why it should be worse now—perhaps the coal is worse.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, (of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co.) next gave evidence that he had seen the smoke coming out of the chimney, and was satisfied that the Company did not consume their own smoke. It was an intolerable nuisance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland:—I do not know any factory or place in Bombay where the smoke is consumed, but I think by proper means smoke could be consumed here as well as in England. The nuisance is, I believe, caused by want of capacity of flue service and a chimney of proper dimensions. It might, I think, be abated. I am aware Government have tried it and failed, simply I think because they did not adopt the proper means. I think they ought to have enlarged the flues. I have read that they sent home Mr. Mackinlay, a practical engineer, and that he returned to Bombay satisfied that smoke could not be consumed; but I apprehend he was unsuccessful owing to the cause I have mentioned for they still use the old flues. I cannot tell how long it would take to get the alterations made on the Fort Press Co.'s premises. I think the work could be done in Bombay without sending home. Not being an engineer I cannot say how long it would take: I don't know that in consequence of the Municipal Commissioner's orders it would be necessary to get bricks from England. He would be satisfied were measures taken to abate the nuisance; I don't want to shut up the works. I believe the nuisance could be lessened in the meantime if there were more taken in the stoking.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, (of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co.) deposed:—I have my office near the Fort Press, and am sensible that they supply us with very much more smoke than we want. I conclude that they don't consume their own smoke; and it is to me a very great nuisance.

By Mr. Cleveland—My opinion is that the remedy is to knock down the present chimney and build a new one.

Mr. Cleveland—That is what they mean to do.

Mr. Wilson—Well, I think that's sensible. It might do if by the month of July they knock down the old chimney and get a new one before they commence to screw next season. I would believe them if I saw them knocking down the chimney—but not otherwise, (A laugh). I have heard that promise for the last three years, but it has never been carried out.

Mr. Cleveland—That was for the interests of the shareholders.

Mr. Wilson—I see. It certainly was not in the interests of the public.

Mr. Cleveland—You are not a shareholder, I suppose.

Mr. Wilson—I am not.

Mr. George Kittredge, (of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.) also gave evidence that the smoke was a nuisance.

Mr. Cleveland—I suppose you would be satisfied as one of the complainants if you saw that the company was about to take measures to remove the nuisance.

Mr. Kittredge—I believe they could abate it more readily than by waiting to put up a new chimney—engineers have told me so.

The Magistrate here said in reply to Mr. Cleveland—I don't think there is any more evidence required, nor is it the object of any one here to have a fine imposed, as a sum of money would be no satisfaction. But on the other hand, the company owes something, to the public before the monsoon time; and I think we might adjourn the case to see if they could not—with that careful stoking of which Mr. Jefferson speaks, apparently with some practical knowledge or by some other means—abate the nuisance complained of.

Mr. Cleveland—I would suggest that Mr. Jefferson should put himself into communication with the company in order to see that measures are being taken.

The Magistrate—The company should put themselves in communication with Mr. Jefferson rather; they are in danger.

The case was then adjourned till the 3rd May.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH APRIL.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Joseph Vernon, a seaman of the British ship *Rosella*, was charged with refusal of duty on board his ship, and on his agreeing to go on board, an order was made accordingly.

ATTEMPT AT THEFT.—Ramjoo Madurbhoy, a butcher, was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for attempting to steal a box from the dwelling house of one Ruckma Jessoo.

DECISION AS TO ESCAPES FROM CUSTODY.

Some days since it will be recollected we reported the case of D. T. Stewart who was convicted by the Acting Chief Magistrate of having escaped from lawful custody and was sentenced to imprisonment for a fortnight. An application was made to the High Court in connection with the case, and on Saturday Mr. Scoble was heard in support of the conviction and Mr. Pigot on behalf of Stewart. The hearing, which was at the instance of the Queen *vs.* John Connon, Esq., *ex parte* D. T. Stewart, was heard by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, and on Monday Mr. Westropp delivered the following judgment of the Court, which sufficiently explains the matter.

THE QUEEN *vs.* JOHN CONNON, ESQ., EX PARTE D. T. STEWART.

WESTROPP J.—In this case cause was shown before my brother Sargent and myself against an order *nisi* for the issue of a writ of *certiorari* to the Senior Magistrate of this island, requiring him to send up the proceedings against and summary conviction of the applicant, Mr. David Turnbull Stewart, under the 8th section of the Presidency Towns Police Amendment Act (XLVIII. of 1860). That conviction was "for escaping from or out of the legal custody of the sheriff's bailiff," Simon Vincent De Quadros, who, it is said, arrested Stewart under a warrant of arrest after judgment, in a suit in this Court, No. 955 of 1868 (*Beyts and another* vs. *Stewart*) issued pursuant to a Judge's order founded on the judgment, and requiring the sheriff to bring Stewart before the sitting Judge, under section 279 of the Civil Procedure Code, with a view to his final committment in execution of the judgment.

Two questions have been raised:—1. Whether an escape from custody under civil process is punishable under Section VIII. of the Presidency Town Police Amendment Act of 1860. 2. Whether what took place between the sheriff's bailiff De Quadros, and Stewart, on the 24th day of February 1869, amounted in law to an arrest? For if it did not, there could not have been any escape to be punished.

The enactment, on which the first question arises, is as follows:—"Whoever escapes or attempts to escape from or out of any legal custody shall be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months; and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be confined at the time of committing the offence aforesaid."

In support of the conviction, it has been argued by Mr. Scoble, that the words "any legal custody" in that section are sufficiently comprehensive to include custody under civil as well as custody under criminal process; and *primâ facie*, no doubt, that is so. And it has been further remarked on the same side that the lightness of the extreme punishment which can be inflicted, viz., imprisonment with or without hard labour for three calendar months, leads to the same conclusion. On the other hand, it has been contended for the prisoner, that the latter part of the section, which directs that the imprisonment shall take effect from the expiration of any *sentence of imprisonment* under which the party may be confined at the time of committing the offence points to escape from custody under criminal process only, and limits the previous words "legal custody" to custody under criminal process only.

In order to arrive at a satisfactory construction of this enactment, the scope and meaning of which has been thus disputed, it is necessary to consider the law on the subject of escape from custody, as it stood previously to the passing of that Act.

We will first refer to the Common Law of England. Mr. Serjeant Hawkins, in his well-known Treatise on Pleas of the Crown, book 2, chapter XVII. On Hindrances in bringing *Offenders* to Public Justice) says (section 5) "As to such offences by the party himself, without force, which seem properly to come under the notion of escapes, there is little remarkable in the books, and therefore I shall content myself with taking notice, that as all persons are bound to submit themselves to the judgment of the law, and to be ready to be justified by it; whoever, in any case, refuses to undergo that imprisonment which the law thinks fit to put upon him, and frees himself from it by any artifice, before such time as he is delivered by due course of law, is guilty of a high contempt punishable with fine and imprisonment. And if it be so great a crime for one not arrested to fly in order to save himself from imprisonment for a capital offence, surely it must be at least as great a crime for one who is actually under the custody of the law for any such crime, by any indirect means to free himself from it. And some have holden that such an escape amounts to felony. But this opinion seems to be over severe and not to be maintained by the book cited to prove it."

And in chapter XIX. (Of Escapes Suffered by Officers) He lays it down thus—"As the imprisonment must be justifiable, *and for some crime*, so must its continuance at the time of the escape, be grounded on that satisfaction which the public justice demands for such crime; for if a prisoner be acquitted and detained only for his fees, it will not be criminal to suffer him to escape, though the judgment were, that he be discharged paying his fees; so that till they be paid, the first imprisonment continued lawful as before, for inasmuch as he is detained, not as a criminal but only as a debtor, his escape cannot be more criminal than that of any other debtor. And if a man convicted of a crime, be condemned to imprisonment for a certain time, and also till he pay his fees, and he escapes after such time has elapsed, without paying them, perhaps such escape may be criminal, for that it was part of the punishment that the imprisonment be continued till the fees should be paid. But it seems that this is to be intended where the fees are due to others as well as to the jailer, for otherwise the jailer will be the only sufferer by escape, and it will be hard to punish him for suffering an injury to himself only, in the non-payment of a debt in his power to release."

Sir William Blackstone (4 Com. 129) says—"An escape of a person arrested *upon criminal process* by eluding the vigilance of his keepers before he is put in hold, is also an offence against public justice, and the party himself is punishable by fine or imprisonment."

Serjeant Stephen writes to the same effect (Vol. IV. p. 294, 4th edn.) "An escape of a person lawfully arrested *for crime*, whether felony or misdemeanour, he gaining his liberty before he is delivered by course of law, is also an offence against public justice."

Both Blackstone and Stephen concur in saying that "The officers permitting such escape (*i. e.* escape from custody on criminal process) is much more culpable than the prisoner, the natural desire of liberty pleading strongly in his behalf, though he ought, in strictness of law, to submit himself quietly to custody till cleared by due course of justice."

Sir William Russell in his work on Crimes and Misdemeanours, referring to the passages from Hawkins and Blackstone, which have been already quoted, in speaking of punishable escapes by the party himself (Book II., chap. XXXII., 3rd edn.) treats them as occurring where the party has been "arrested on *criminal* process," and in speaking of escapes suffered *by officers*, and punishable criminally, says that "An escape of this kind must form a justifiable imprisonment for a *criminal matter*, after an actual arrest." (*Ibid* S. 1.) Mr. Greaves, in his recent edition (4th edn.) of Russell's work published in 1865, preserves unaltered the passages just quoted. The law is similarly laid down in Archbold (15th edn. by Chief Justice Jervis and Mr. Welsby) p. 690.

The case of Reg. *vs.* Allan (Carrington and Marsham 295 and 5 Jurist 296), has been mentioned during the argument. It has not been satisfactorily reported, the reasons for the decision not having been given. It seems to have been there held, on the Western Circuit in April 1841, that it is a misdemeanour indictable at common law to aid a person to escape from custody under an order of the insolvent Debtors' Court granting him his discharge forthwith as to all of the debts in his schedule, except two, and as to them directing him to be discharged as soon as he should have been in custody, (as the suit of the creditors to whom respectively these two debts were due), for the period of thirteen calendar months. The section of the Insolvent Debtors' Act (1 and 2 Vic. c. 110,) under which that order was made is not mentioned in either of the reports, but it would appear to have been either the 77th or 78th section, in which case, although the process in the respective suits of the detaining creditors would be civil process, yet the order of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in so far as it deferred the insolvent's discharge from those debts for thirteen months and therefore empowered those creditors to detain him in custody during that period, would be an order by way of punishment, and not civil in its nature. We think, therefore, that *Reg. vs. Allan* cannot be considered as at all contravening the general proposition that at common law, an escape is not punishable criminally, unless it be an escape from custody under criminal process.

Next, turning to legislation affecting the island of Bombay, we do not find that, down to the year 1856, any alteration in this respect has been made. R. O. R III. of 1827, section 30, relates to escapes from the House of Correction, which is solely a criminal prison. Stat. 9, Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 31, to the escape of convicts from transportation. Act XVI. of 1852, s. 25, to "escape or rescue from lawful custody on a criminal charge." Act VII. of 1854, s. 17, to escape from custody in respect of the heinous offences to which that Act relates. Act VIII. of 1852, s. 8, only provides a civil remedy, where persons, taken under Mofussil civil process within the precincts of the Presidency towns, escape from the custody of the Sheriff. So does Act VI. of 1855, s. 10 in the case of persons taken under civil process of the Supreme Courts of Judicature. To Act XIII. of 1856, sec. 39, we shall presently refer.

In the Bombay Mofussil, escapes from custody, under criminal process only, seem to be and to have been punishable as offences. Regulation XIII. of 1827, sec. 46, applied to escapes from the criminal gaol only—Regulation XIV. of 1827, sec. 24, to forcible escapes from custody *after sentence*. Regulation V. of 1831 amends Regulation XIV. of 1827, by striking out the word "forcible" but applied only to escapes from custody *after sentence*. Act V. of 1858 to escapes, from gaol or other lawful custody, of persons under sentence of imprisonment for certain crimes, or under committal for trial for certain crimes. Act XVII. of 1860 to escapes by persons from "gaol or other lawful custody whilst detained undersentence of imprisonment" for certain crimes. The Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV. of 1861,) secs. 47, 112 and 113, relate to escape from custody in criminal cases only.

The Penal Code Act XLV. of 1860, sec. 224, which applies as well in the Presidency Towns, as in the Mofussil, after providing for the case of any person offering resistance or illegal obstruction to his lawful apprehension "for any offence with which he is charged, or of which he has been convicted;" provides that whoever "escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for any such offence," shall be punished with simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both, and such punishment is to be in addition to the punishment to which he was liable for the offence with which he was charged or of which he was convicted.

That enactment plainly applies to escapes from custody under criminal process only.

We may here observe that at the Appellate Side it has been held (2 Bombay H. C. Rep. 1st ed. 134, 2nd ed. 128), that escaping from the custody of a police peon is not a voluntary obstruction of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions within the meaning of section 186 of the Penal Code.

The result of our examination of Indian legislation is, that, down to the present time, escapes from custody under civil process in the Mofussil, and, down to the end of 1835, such escapes in Bombay, were not punishable as crimes.

Act XIII. of 1856, the Presidency Towns Police Act, section 39, which section has been repealed by the Act (XLVIII. of 1860) under which Stewart has been convicted by the senior Magistrate, is precisely the same as the 8th section of the latter Act, upon which he has been convicted, with this exception that in lieu of the words "from or out of any legal custody" in section 8 of the latter Act, the words "out of any place of legal confinement" are found in sec. 39 of Act XIII. of 1856.

As the words "legal custody" in the amending Act *primâ facie* are sufficiently large to include custody under civil process, so the words "place of legal confinement are *primâ facie* sufficiently wide to comprise custody under civil process, though possibly there might be a question whether the last mentioned words would include such a peculiar case of alleged civil custody as the present. But those words are, like the words "legal custody" in the amending Act, followed by the passage, which provides that the imprisonment for the escape, shall take effect from and after the expiration of any *sentence of imprisonment* under which the party may be confined at the time of the escape. A passage which, as we think, points to a previous custody under criminal process, and renders the construction of the phrase "place of legal confinement" in the original Act, and the phrase "legal custody" in the amendment Act at least doubtful. The phrase "lawful custody," it will be observed, occurs in Act V. of 1858 and Act XVII. of 1860, and in both of these Acts is applied to custody under criminal process only. "Legal custody" is of precisely equivalent import to "lawful custody," and was, we are inclined to think, in the amending Act under consideration, substituted for "place of legal confinement" in the original Act, in order to include cases in which persons, arrested under criminal process, had not yet reached a prison or place of confinement, or were in transit from one prison or place of confinement to another; and not with any view to include escapes from civil custody. We do not think that the words "may be," occurring in the passage "and such imprisonment shall commence, &c. after the expiration of any sentence of imprisonment under which such person *may be* confined," &c., militate against that view. Those words are completely satisfied by the possibility that the party may, previously and up to the time of his escape, have been in custody under a criminal charge, and as yet untried, and, therefore, not under any sentence of imprisonment.

Having come to the conclusion that a common law, escape from civil custody was not an act punishable criminally, and having seen that up to 1856 the legislature had, in Bombay, rendered escapes from custody, under criminal process only, punishable, and up to the present time has not gone further with regard to the Mofussil—and, by the Penal Code, which applies alike to the Presidency Towns, and to the Mofussil, has noticed escape from custody under criminal process only, we think that if, by Act XIII. of 1856, or the amending Act XLVIII of 1860, the legislature intended to create a new offence punishable in the Presidency Towns only, that it behoved it to use clear and unmistakeable language for that purpose. There is no better established rule of construction of statutes, than that a penal statute must be construed strictly, and that the language of it must not in any respect be strained so as to include, as offences, acts which it is doubtful whether the legislature had in its contemplation. We think the language, both had of the original act (XIII. of 1856 s. 39), and of the amending Act (XLVIII. of 1860, s. 8), such as in all probability was intended to create no escapes from custody under criminal process only. We are fortified in that opinion, when we look at the previous state of the law in this island, and at the pre-existing and present state of the law in the Mofussil of this Presidency. The language of the legislature, being at least ambiguous, we cannot safely hold that escape from civil custody is punishable in Bombay, or support this conviction.

Having arrived at that conclusion upon the first question, it becomes unnecessary for us now to express any opinion upon the second and very nice question, viz.: whether anything took place on the 24th of February 1869 which, in law, amounted to an arrest of Stewart.

The order *nisi* for the issue of a writ of *certiorari* must be made absolute.

We may observe that Section 111 of Act XIII. of 1856 to some extent indicates the manner in which the Magistrate should make his return to the writ.

His Lordship added—We are very much indebted to the learned Magistrate for the clear way in which he expressed his views in this case.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1869.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

CHARGE OF RAPE.—Fraser Scott Berwyke, C. E., superintendent of Government railway sleeper works at Dilikaree, in the Chindwarrah district, was charged with having, on the 2nd January, committed rape on a girl named Soongai, under ten years of age.

Mr. Dunbar, with Mr. Macpherson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch, with Mr. Starling, conducted the defence.

The evidence was lengthy, but very contradictory, and in the course of the examination of Gulbaie, a little girl, who had been prisoner's concubine,

His Lordship said that unless the counsel for the prosecution hoped to give better proof he did not think the case need be proceeded with. There were so great discrepancies between Soongai's statements in this Court and before the magistrate, and her story was so different from Gulbaie's, and the latter again was so unsatisfactory, that he did not think there was any necessity for proceeding. This was an extremely unpleasant case and had very unpleasant reflections indeed, yet so great discrepancies had been disclosed that he did not think he could advise the jury to convict. He should think these gentlemen would have seen that themselves by this time.

The Foreman of the jury said he had been requested to ask for more satisfactory proof or to state that otherwise they need not proceed.

Mr. Dunbar said he meant to bring only one other witness, and from the way his evidence had been damaged and the contradictions in his depositions he (the learned counsel) thought he would not be right for him to detain the jury any longer.

His Lordship then instructed the jury that as the learned counsel—who he must say was always most reasonable in the way he conducted his cases—thought it would be needless to proceed further, it would be their duty to acquit the prisoner. It had, he thought, been a mere waste of time to detain them; but he was not to be understood as passing any censure whatever on the magistrate who had committed the case. He had done quite right to send down the case. He could not have calculated on a different tale from what she told him, being told that day by the prosecutrix: and he (the learned Judge) thought it had been the magistrate's duty to commit the case for trial.

The prisoner was then discharged and the Cour adjourned at about half past four o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

THE QUEEN VS. MOWJA ALIBUX—REVERSAL OF CONVICTON AND SENTENCE IN A KIDNAPPING CASE.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia before the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, Session Judge, Mowla Wullud Alibux, a Mussulman labourer, committed for trial by Captain Britten, Magistrate F. P. in Khandeish, was charged with having on or about the 6th December 1868, kidnapped a female under sixteen years of age from the guardianship of her father.

Dr. George Bainbridge, Civil Surgeon at Dhoolia, had made, on direction of the Court, an examination of Radhee's person, and deposed that he thought that she was about fourteen years old. One Kanecram deposed that about two months ago, Radhee, who is unmarried, was lying with him and her mother at Bhosawul, and whom he and her mother had left at home with her little sister Parbuthee about an hour before when they went to the bazaar, was found missing from home on their return. That next day in the evening she came back. The girl stated before the Session Judge that she lived with her parents at Bhosawul, she being unmarried. That prisoner was a previous acquaintance of hers. About two months ago one noon her parents had gone to the bazaar, leaving her and her little sister Parbuthee at home; and prisoner came there and telling her to go with him, seized her hand and took her away with him by a circuitous route,—not by the high road into the jungle, where they sat by a well until sun down. Afterwards they went to prisoner's but where there was nobody. That she slept that night inside the hut; prisoner sleeping outside. No harm happened to her there, but that prisoner would not let her go home. That she went home after accused had been arrested. The defence was a denial unsupported by any evidence, and in his examination he (the accused) merely denied the charge. The Court, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The High Court, on a review of the case, reversed the conviction and sentence on the ground that the evidence in the case was unsatisfactory, and ordered the prisoner's discharge.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 6th April, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,45,706	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ..... Rs. *Nil*	76,35,748	14	1
Do. do. at Branches ,, 76,35,748 14 1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,22,55,431	6	4
Bank Post Bills, &c	13,29,397	11	2
Sundries	6,77,875	5	9
Rs.	6,56,44,159	12	4

ASSETS.			Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities			91,10,459	3	8
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches			42,64,575	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do.	do.	do.	1,03,52,519	5	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.	do.	do.	1,52,37,759	1	0
Dead Stock			10,15,848	10	9
Stamps			15,311	0	0
Balances with other Banks			2,23,927	15	9
Sundries			8,89,283	4	9
		Rs.	4,11,01,504	11	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office		Rs.	1,21,39,327	14	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches		,,	1,24,03,627	2	9
		,,	2,45,42,955	1	3
		Rs.	6,56,44,459	12	4

This return to execute covenants in Bengal or Bombay it [illegible] party, whatever he might have been as the executive might be refused. Whether, as seems to us most probable, Mr. Humphreys fell overboard and was drowned, or whether he did make his escape, and survived for many a year to moralise on Governors in general, and on Lord Hobart in particular is still a mystery. But the Madras Government, a little conscious perhaps of having been somewhat arbitrary in their proceedings, advised the Court of Directors of what had taken place, and endeavoured to show that though many persons were, as they admit, allowed to live and trade in Madras without any license or covenant, but subject always to deportation for bad behaviour, the course that was pursued towards Mr. Humphreys was justified by his conduct in connection with the *Indian Herald*, a journal whose existence was thuscruelly nipped in the bud. Whether Lord Hobart had any personal pique against "a man so obscure" does not appear. How consoling it is to reflect that in the days in which we live editors are never obnoxious to Indian Governors. How different is the state of things in Peru judging from a statement in a recent issue of the *Times* that, at Arequipa, "President Balta, in consequence of a personal attack made on him in the columns of the *Comercio*, had sent for the editor and ordered him to be shot by the guard immediately. The Peruvian Ministry experienced great difficulty in preventing the President from carrying out his order." "Would I were in Peru!" do we hear a noble lord say?

DEPORTING AN EDITOR.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Once upon a time Madras was ruled by a noble Lord, who had no seat in the Upper House, but was a very great and good nobleman notwithstanding, and who had come out to India under a kind of promise of becoming the next Governor General; and it happened that at the same time there was living in Madras an editor who was too prone to think a Right Honourable and noble Governor in Council, not necessarily better than other men. Seventy-four years this April have passed since this noble Lord aforesaid and the editor came into conflict. It happened in this wise. On the 2nd April 1795, there was published in Black Town, No. 1 of the *Indian Herald*, and the editor and sole proprietor, Mr. Samuel Augustus Humphreys, adopted the not unusual expedient of circulating this issue gratuitously to all probable and possible subscribers. In those days (strange to tell) independent journals were not appreciated by the Government, and no sooner had Lord Hobart, the then Governor, heard of the audacious step taken in publishing an unregistered, an unlicenced journal, than he sent over to the Secretary in the Public Department, Mr. Josiah Webbe, and directed him at once to order a peon to proceed to Black Town, and purchase a copy. The peon on arriving at the newspaper office was told that the paper was not for sale, but had been issued gratis to the whole community. Thereupon the noble Lord at the head of the little State, convened his Council, and with Mr. Edward Saunders, and Mr. Ernest W. Fallofield, with the Attorney General attending, discussed what should be done unto the man who had done this thing. His Lordship, in laying before the Council—or as it was then called the Board, as a good many wooden heads from time to time sat around it—the first number of the *Indian Herald*, informed his advisers that as this journal had been brought out without the authority of the Government the matter called for their serious cognizance. The offence had, His Lordship continued, been traced to Mr. Humphreys, but Mr. J. D. Mathews, the printer, was in attendance, who would testify to this point. Mathews on being interrogated affirmed that Humphreys was editor and sole proprietor, and had agreed to pay him as emolument for his services one-fourth of the profits of the concern. Mr Humphreys was then summoned and stated that he had no licence from the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company to reside and trade in Madras, but he had received a verbal permission to do so communicated to him by Mr. Dundas. He added that he had "lately signed covenants." Mr. Secretary Webbe, upon being examined, affirmed that no counterpart of any such covenants had been delivered to him, and to the best of his belief none had been delivered to his predecessor. The Board taking all these things into due consideration, at length resolved to ask the opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Benjamin Sulivan, as to whether, under the circumstances stated, "the Right Honourable the President in Council is legally authorised to arrest Mr. Humphreys and send him to England." The Attorney General, with lawyer-like caution, said that he would give his opinion in writing on the following day. But, if there was any doubt about the legality of an arrest of the kind and for the purpose named, there seems to have been none about calling the Town Major before the Board, and directing him to take Mr. Humphreys into custody, which that functionary at once proceeded to do. The following morning the Council again met, and received the Attorney General's opinion in writing. It ran as follows:—"The delivery of the counterpart, or that part which was to be binding on the Company was, I conceive, essentially requisite to the completion of the deed. Without such delivery the deed is of no force, nor can any use be made of it to the advantage or prejudice either of Mr. Humphreys or the Company. Considering, therefore, that the Honourable Company is under no contract with Mr. Humphreys, and he having acknowledged that he came out without licence from the Court of Directors, I think the President in Council is legally authorised, under the Act of the 33rd of his present Majesty, to arrest him as an unlawful trader, and to send him to England for the purpose of bringing him there to trial for offending against the provisions of that Act." This having been recorded the noble President produced a minute of his, in which we observe that "report had certainly not represented Mr. Humphreys to the President in a favourable light, for as far as a man so obscure could attract notice, he had been spoken of as a person whose mind is tainted with political principles the dissemination of which it is the duty of all who feel the value of our excellent constitution to prevent, and more particularly so of those who are entrusted with the administration of Government in any part of the possessions of Grant Britain." His Lordship proceeded to state that it was for this reason that he had thought it prudent not to comply with Mr. Humphreys's request to establish a newspaper in Madras; and, moreover, that when that person had made a second application to the Board to act as an Attorney in the Court of Appeals, that request had also been refused as it was thought right "to confine the number of those permitted to practice, to those who belonged to the Mayor's Court from whence the appeals came." The President then quoted from the opening article of the *Indian Herald* which commenced as follows:—

"It has uniformly been an axiom with every legislator and with every administrator of justice that all men who wish to labour shall find work, all who breathe ought to feed by labour. It is the first law of nature, and prior to all human conventions. It is the bond of society. The Government that should neglect to multiply the products of the earth, and that should not leave to each individual the use and profits of his industry, would be the accomplice or author of his crimes, for each man who is solicitous to derive the greatest benefit from his labour, and meets refusal is the natural and legitimate enemy of other men."

Lord Hobart inferred that if "from that sort of jargon any inference can be drawn Government is the accomplice and author of any crimes that Mr Humphreys may commit." But even this was not all, for in the same paper there was an article concerning the Prince of Wales, in which it was stated that the approaching marriage of His Royal Highness to the Princess of Brunswick had been brought about by the Duke of Clarence, who, observing that his brother "had more than a fraternal friendship for one of his sisters," and knowing that the Brunswick Princess resembled that sister in personal attractions, had recommended her to his brother's notice with the best possible result. Lord Hobart felt that "it is not possible with that temper which ought to govern our deliberations, or consistently with that respect which is due to the Royal Personages mentioned, to pass over in silence this infamous libel, and the only thing for the Council to do was to choose between prosecuting Mr. Humphreys forthwith, or of sending him to Europe. In His Lordship's opinion the first method was to be objected to as it would be tedious, and much mischief might be done by the culprit in the interval. The Board agreed with the President that the second proposal should be adopted, and accordingly directed the Town Major to at once convey Mr. Humphreys on board the Honourable Company's ship *Queen* lying in the roads, and shortly to sail for London, after he had allowed him sufficient time to pack up such effects as he might wish to remove, and such papers as he might need for immediate use. The Town Major was at the same time authorised to take care of any property that might be entrusted to his custody by the prisoner, but all despatch was to be used in placing him on boardship. The commander of the vessel, Captain Craig, was at the same time ordered to receive the prisoner, and to hold himself responsible for his safe custody. Accordingly the deportation at once took place, the captain giving the Town Major this receipt:—

"Received on board the Honourable Company's ship *Queen*, the person of Samuel Augustus Humphreys, which I do hereby make myself responsible to dispose of according to the orders of the Right Honourable the President in Council of Fort Saint George."

Mr. Humphreys was no sooner on board than he wrote to the Governor to the effect that he would not avail himself of the permission afforded him to entrust his effects to the custody of the Town Major. He also offered Mr. Thomas Parry, merchant, and Mr. William Betty, Surgeon of Fort St. George, as bail for his appearance before the Governor in Council whenever he might be directed to attend. Mr. Parry likewise wrote to the Governor to state that he was willing to be bail for Mr. Humphreys. Nothing came of this however, and then the prisoner wrote again to His Lordship and required him to direct the surrender of "the duplicate of indenture of a covenant on behalf of the Honourable Company with me for my residence in India, the original of which was signed by me in compliance with the orders of Government," as well as copies of minutes of proceedings of the Government regarding it. Nothing came of this either, thereupon Mr. Humphreys wrote to the Town Major, and stated that "my friend Mr. Parry would be kind enough to take charge of my effects;" and added that "one serious difficulty presents itself to me," namely, that no arrangement had been made for his table on the voyage. The Government upon this ordered the captain to provide Mr. Humphreys with subsistence, for which five shillings would be allowed per diem while the ship remained in the roads, and the lowest allowance made to officers, or £80, would be paid for the voyage home. Mr. Humphreys again wrote to Lord Hobart and said that "while I acquiesced patiently in the rigorous proceedings directed against me, my mind is very superior to the utterance of a murmur were the effects of your rigour felt by me alone," and he proceeded to ask for permission to come ashore to effect a settlement of his affairs with his creditors whose claims, he said, he would have been able to discharge "but for the violent and unjust conduct which yourself had recommended, originated, and pursued under the name of an Act of Council but which does not conceal the real hand of oppression. My Lord this may be strong language to your arbitrary mind, but our intercourse has comprised in it too much *fierté*, to authorise the circumlocution of compliments and adulation." In a postscript he repeated his "demand for the indenture I signed, witnessed by Robert Clerk; and allow me to add the detention under the circumstances is not very honourable." No reply was made to this letter, nor to another five days later repeating the demand for the indenture. Meanwhile his effects were put up to auction, and the result communicated to him as follows by a friend:—"The things sold (those that were sold) very well. Parry bought in some things, and he was right as they were going too cheap. Your two book-cases,—mine that was bid for 60 pagodas, the other 70, bought

"10. Any person found lying on the beds with their clothes on will have to pay a fine of 3d. to pay the expense of washing.

"11 Should any one cause a disturbance, and the proprietor thinks fit to expel him from the house, it shall be at the proprietor's option whether the money paid shall be returned.

"12. All those who may have occasion to come in after the hours of closing are to retire as soon as possible, and not disturb those that have retired to rest by making unnecessary noise.

"13. All food to be prepared in the scullery.

"14. No hot water to be taken out of the coffee-room for any other purpose than cooking.

"15. All newspapers, periodicals, &c., belonging to the house, are requested to be kept as much as possible in the reading-room. Any person found tearing them will have to pay for the same.

"16. No person allowed to brush and comb their heir or dress in the coffee, reading-room, or scullery, but only in the washing-room, downstairs.

"17. The proprietor will not be answerable for any bundles, parcels, or anything whatever, unless given into his own hands, and will not be accountable for any good, after the person has left the house, although he may have received them during his lodging here.

"18. All persons that do not attend the service or singing which is carried on here every Sunday evening from 7 till 9 o'clock are requested to make as little noise as possible during the time. All cooking, &c., to be done during that time in the scullery.

"19. The keys of lockers are not transferable, but must be delivered up to the proprietor, who will refund the amount lent upon them, but no money will be refunded unless the lock and key are in good condition.

"20. No free nights will be given on Sunday to any person drunk or disorderly on that day, although they may have paid for the previous week.

"N. B.—The servants in this establishment are strictly enjoined to enforce the above rules.

It will easily be seen from the regulations that houses such as these are in the strictest sense of the term well conducted, and it is not too much to say that the introduction of a bad character, whether male or female would go a great way towards emptying the lodging-house. Some of the occupants have been there for more than 20 years, and these or indeed any who occupy their beds a week are charging nothing for Sundays. The married couples are accommodated in little partitioned rooms of their own, and in the house I speak of there was one couple who had rented their room, 27 years, and had five children born in it. These—the parents I mean not the children—were considered the seniors of the place, and for the accommodation of their offspring a special bunk has been erected, in which they live rent-free. This good, cheap lodging-house, however, which makes up some 270 beds, is a very exceptional case. Only a few yards further from it we came upon one which is a notorious resort for the most notorious thieves of the East-end. The price of a night's lodging here is only a penny less than that for which really comfortable beds can be got a few hundred yards or so further on. But the class is quite different—as distinct as black and white—and before descending into the cellar in which the occupants cook and live, our Detective assures us that we shall meet nothing but convicted thieves or their constant associates and companions. Thus instructed, our party go down, and we find ourselves among quite a different class of thieves to those whom we had previously met. They were of the sort of begging thieves, male and female, about as numerous a class of depredators as any that exist in London. There was no trace of the water pirate, the swell mobsman, the card sharper, or the burglar here. They were all what I may call well dressed mendicants—that is to say, well-dressed mendicants for the parts they had to play. Ostensibly they gained their living by begging. In reality, they were, as the occasion offered either prostitutes or thieves. They were all assembled in a low cavernous-looking cellar under ground, seated round a huge fire cooking their food, talking and laughing. There were flower girls, cigar-light girls, street tumblers, *professional* blind men, roughs of the lowest description, and ragged girls—children, I should have said, who live infamous lives among the bargemen on the river side. One thing that struck me more than anything else was the utter absence of concealment among either the men or women as to who or what they were. Of course, neither men nor women confessed to robberies or petty thefts, but virtually the men made very little secret; nor even the little girls, almost children, shrunk from saying in Shakespeare's words how "stinkingly dependent were their lives." Let me give your readers one sample of dialogue out of more than 50 of the same kind. I go upstairs to the dormitory, which is foul and very ill smelling, not because the ventilation is in itself defective—the police who have charge of these lodging-houses look to that—but because the vagrants and thieves who use these houses choke up the ventilators with their clothes before they go to bed. There are an ill-looking set of roughs of the worst and most forbidding kind in the room. Some are in bed smoking, some going to bed, some lounging about in little groups of two or three, talking together almost silently, if I may use such an expression but very earnestly. I ask one how long he had been there'—there is a pause and stare of astonishment at the inquiry, with a keen aspect of suspicion as to why it is given. My Detective says he must answer the question in a tone which admits of no dispute. My unwilling witness is a very villainous-looking rough, whose age it is impossible to tell, for in those haunts of crime you sometimes see lads of 15 whose premature profligacy makes them look like worn-out men, and men who from the same cause look like emaciated lads of less than 20. I again ask my witness how long he has been in this thieves' lodging-house, and the following dialogue, which I give *verbatim*, ensues:—

"I have been here a month about.

"What are you by trade?—A shoemaker.

"Are you at work?—No, not now.

"How long have you been out of work?—Can't tell; about two months.

"Where did you work last?—Somewhere about Brixton.

"Do you know the place?—No, I forget.

"What was your master's name?—I forget it.

"How long were you there?—About seven or eight months.

"Do you mean to tell us that you have been working for seven or eight months at one place and can't tell the name of your master or the place you worked at?—No answer.

"Are you going to work again?—No; I don't want to work.

"Why not?—Because I have got no character.

"How did you lose your character?—I didn't lose it, but they never gives character to fellers in the boot-making trade.

"Then how are you worse of than others?—No answer.

"How are you f living now?—As I can. (General titter among the other thieves in the room.)

"Are you at other thieves in the room.)

"How work at all?—No, I don't care to work just yet.

"How do you live?—No answer.

"Have you ever been in trouble?—No answer.

"How often have you been in trouble; five, ten, or fifteen times?"

No answer, except if I may take as such a leer and a wink to the Detective, which was very expressive and conveyed clearly to my mind the idea that he was not in such presence going to admit anything further against himself. Yet this man was not only a notorious thief, but was supposed to be the leader of a notorious gang that infests all the roads leading to and from Whitechapel. He had been convicted over and over again of robberies from the person, but he had always by pleading "Guilty" got off with a six months' imprisonment, though even had he been a ticket-of-leave man he could easily have evaded police inquiries, for the proportion ticket-of-leave men who take to honest courses is very small and the large proportion who do not can generally manage to keep out of the way of all the police, except those who are actually in search of them.

In the cellar of the next house to this we found a number of *professional* beggars and *occasional* thieves. Heaven knows I would be the last in the world to stop the flow of charitable alms which is so liberally given to relieve what is now the keen distress among the industrious labourers at the East-end of London, but both charity and truth oblige me to say that indiscriminate almsgiving in the streets to importunate beggars is one among the most fertile sources of evil and every description of the present day. Let me only give your readers an instance or two of this. In this last thieves-house which we visited at the East-end we found a young, melancholy-looking girl, carrying a fine child of about ten months old, which was what is called "dead asleep," in her arms. We asked her some questions, and she told us a piteous tale of how she sold matches, how she owed money for her lodging, and how she did not know where to get a breakfast next day. The case, as made out by the petitioner, was, of course, a very common one; but, old as I am still took in myself and my friends, and, in the temporary absence of our invaluable guide the Sergeant of Detectives, we each gave her some small donations towards paying her lodgings. On our Sergeant's return he at once told us that we were little better than fools to part with our money to one among the worst of the street beggars in London. We of course were for a short time incredulous, and thought we had done a charitable act, till, on the very next night of our explorations, we saw the same girl sitting by the fire, in one of the most dangerous and most notorious of all the thieves' haunts of London, in a low lodging-house on the south side in the water, frequented only by convicted thieves. She was then *without* the child, and to our utter amazement, when we spoke to her, she actually, with the utmost coolness, brazened out to our faces that she had never seen us before, had never carried a child in her life. A south London Detective, however, soon explained the matter and told us that he had known her for some years past as *borrowing* children by the day—at the rate of 7d. or 5d.—and with them going begging, and earning a very good living. Whether she earned a good living or not I cannot say, but her tone on our next seeing her was certainly as independent as if she earned hundreds. She was, in plain terms, a beggar with borrowed children by day, and during the night the temporary consort of the lowest thieves. Take another instance. We met with an old man with a long red beard, very like Garibaldi—so like, indeed, that but for his strong Irish accent one might really have mistaken him for the great Italian patriot. He told us a piteous tale about his hunger and his wanderings in search of food. Of course again we were weak enough to give him something. Five minutes after this most foolish act we turned into another thieves' lodging-house, and found our Garibaldian prototype quietly seated by the fire, with his pot of tea on the hob, his bread and butter ready, and his rasher of bacon going to be cooked. This was the starving beggar's *supper*, for the landlord told me he had *dined* there as late as 5 o'clock that afternoon. In the long explorations which our party made we came across many terrible scenes of real misery and poverty, but then in no one single case did we ever see any that belonged, or even appeared to belong, to the professional class of mendicants that beg in the streets. Of the latter I saw hundreds with their pipes, supper beer, and tobacco in the case of men; with their supper, and rum and water, and borrowed children in the case of women. Of real earnest distress I saw nothing in these thieves' haunts, though of what passes as distress among the weak people who give their coppers indiscriminately to any beggar woman that asks them I saw a great deal, and I did not see a single instance in which these easily-given alms were not spent in tippling and loose life among the lowest of the low.—Yours, &c.,

London. N. A. W.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 22rd March 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1/4d. do.
" 3 do.	2s. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" demand	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 9/16d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 9/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Roundees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	ditto.
12 ditto	6	ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 3/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	2s. "
3	do.	1/11⅞ "
2	do.	1/11⅞ "
1	do.	1/11 11/16 "
On demand		1/11⅞ "
On Scotland		1/11⅞ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes a charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.	
Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Bryson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,

British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shatoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, a quantity of No. 24 Guage Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron. Price Rs. 10-8 per cwt. Cash.

W. NICOL & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

Ice on sale from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Price one anna per lb.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—

For Sale, one Steam Mortar Mill (Horizontal Crushing Rollers) with steam power attached, and another without steam power, both in working order. For price and particulars apply to K., office of this paper.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE

ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.

Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.

Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.

Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART

HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the resh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs,

in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles "	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles "	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire-Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 3 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

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INFANTS' FOOD

as used in
THE ROYAL NURSERIES
and recommended by
DRS. HASSALL AND LANCASTER
and
BARON VON LIEBIG
prepared only by
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen.

	Cash.	Credit.
Sold in sealed tins	As. 12	Re. 1

by the
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
for India,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRICKLY HEAT,

and all consanguineous affections of
THE SKIN,
resulting from its excessive action in
TROPICAL CLIMATES,
may be safely prevented, or at least relieved, by the constant daily use of
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT
BATH SOAP,
recognised by modern hygienic science as the most valuable antiseptic and sanative detergent for the skin.
Sold in

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bars, each	1 12	2 0
Tablets, each 8 as.	5 4	5 0
" per doz.	5 4	6 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs., each	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0 14	1 0
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, p. doz.	9 0	00 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	00 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Corn, Arrow, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	0 0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz. packets, each	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1 4	1 8
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's Flours of Meats, per case	1 2	1 0
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce	1 2	1 4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint Bottles, each	1 8	1 12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each	2 8	2 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat (Extract Carnis) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ½ lb. or ½ lb. jars, per lb.	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb.	16 8	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Beef Biscuits, per tin, each	1 4	1 8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savor's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 14	1 0
Macaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb	0 14	1 2
Maizena, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 0
Do. do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each	1 1	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin "	0 14	1 0
Do. 1 lb. tin "	2 8	2 8
Do. do. 2 lb. tin "	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuit, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin	1 14	2 3
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4 0	4 8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	0 14	1 0
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bottles	1 4	1 8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapolitan, 2 lb. or lb. tins, per lb	0 14	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The following horses the property of a gentleman no longer requiring them:

One very high-caste grey Arab horse 14-2½, very quiet in saddle.

One high-caste bay Arab galloway 6 years, carries a lady and goes in single harness.

One bay Arab horse 14-3 quiet to ride, goes in single and has been driven in double harness.

The above horses to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage with lamps and pole, by Jones of Southampton.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton with lamps, and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built park phaeton in good order with a pair of one black and one grey fast-trotting Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted harness, complete.

The above to be sold together or separately as it may suit a purchaser and to be seen daily at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Benman and Headley.

A small English-built miniature brougham, painted dark green and lining to match, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

A ditto ditto ditto, by T. Starton, London.

A first-class new Slate coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order and cost in England £550.

The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature broughams of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand Cab Buggy, on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre

The Property of Gentlemen.

2 nearly new Malvern Dog-carts, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked.

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, &c.

And also,

A batch of Children's single-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
14th April, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842, AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand)

	Qts.	per doz. Pts.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR OR MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	per doz.	Rs. 16
No. 1—RAUZAN, Black capsule, do	" 25	" 14
" 2—LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, do	" 22	" 12
" CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule, do	" 22	" —
" 3—LA ROSE, Yellow capsule, do	" 18-8,	10-8
" 4—ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, do	" 17	" 10
" 5—MEDOC, Red capsule do	" 15-8,	9
" 6—MEDOC, White capsule, do	" 13-8	
SAUTERNE, Red capsule, do	" 22	

BURGUNDIES.
Very Choice—RED AND WHITE.
(Our own Brand.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
NUITS, ditto	" 26
MACON, ditto	" 21
CHABLIS, ditto	" 22

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Rs. 74
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	" 36 Rs. 19-8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil ditto	" 32 " 17-8
GOOD SPARKLING, ditto	" 27 " 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19-8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	" 32 " 17-8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	" 34 "
" " RUDESHEIMER	" 25 "
HOCK, " JOHANNISBERGER	" 42 "
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	" 34 "
" " RUDESHEIMER	" 26 "
" " HOCHEIMER	" 23 "

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	" 28 0
SHERRY, No. 1, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	" 22 0
do. No. 1, BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry	" 22 0
do. " 1, BROWN SEAL, pale and dry	" 22 0
do. " 2, YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18 0
do. " 3, WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine	" 15 8
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	" 15 8
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage)	" 33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, BLACK SEAL—Dessert Wine, mature	" 24	8
2nd " RED SEAL—a good second quality Wine	" 18	9

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped), been extensively imitated.

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